

PRELIMINARY LOSS REPORT 06098

FALL KILLS 1 CIVILIAN – ACCIDENT

A US Army Corp of Engineers Huntington District, DoD Civilian died on 23 March 2006 from injuries sustained in a fall at 1400 local at Red House, West Virginia. The 58-year-old WG-10 was performing welding operations on a 40-ft elevated scaffold. At the same time a DoD Civilian crane operator was operating a derrick crane with a 160' boom and 14' jib rated at 125 ton capacity with a 90-ft beam that was loaded with a 130-ft beam. He was following signals from personnel on the work platform preparing to lift the miter gate when a cable became entangled with a part of the scaffolding causing it to tilt and the Civilian to fall. The crane operator had completed all required safety training.

Including this accident, there were **42** Class A-C **Fall from Elevation** accidents in FY06 compared to **75** for the same time frame in FY05. These **42** accidents have resulted in **4** fatalities compared to **3** Soldier deaths for the same time frame in FY05.

Commanders and leaders should consider the following actions to prevent fall accidents:

Educate personnel working on or around crane equipment about detailed procedures that include pre-operational checks, site/job planning, start up and operate functions as well as all applicable safety policies.

Use of suspended work platforms always requires fall protection. See [The Leader's Guide to Fall Protection](#) from the Combat Readiness Center website.

Ensure scaffolds meet OSHA Construction Standards [1926.451-454](#), or [1910.28](#) of the General Industry Standards.

PRELIMINARY LOSS REPORT 06099

POV CLAIMS 1 SOLDIER'S LIFE – ACCIDENT

A U.S. Army Reserve Civil Affairs Soldier, Maryland, was killed in a single vehicle accident on 25 March, 2006 at 0446 local in Fairfax, Virginia. The 20-year-old PFC was driving a 2002 Mitsubishi Galant in route to weekend drill when her vehicle exited onto the off ramp and missed the turn point. The vehicle then struck a guard rail and ran into a light pole. The PFC was taken to local hospital where she died as a result of her injuries. The Soldier was wearing her seatbelt.

Including this accident, there were **117** Class A-C **POV** accidents in FY06 compared to **187** for the same time frame in FY05. These **117** accidents have resulted in **49** fatalities compared to **65** Soldier deaths for the same time frame in FY05.

Since details on this accident are limited at this time, the following TTP's target POV accident in general:

Ensure drivers are trained in accident avoidance and hands-on skills improvement by implementing and resourcing a program such as the [Army Safe Driver Training](#). Educate Soldiers on the risks associated with fatigue. Recommend use of the Ohio Department of Transportation's [Driver Fatigue Quiz](#).

Remind Soldiers that high risk times for accidents are between the hours of 2300 and 0500.

PRELIMINARY LOSS REPORT 06100

POV CLAIMS 1 SOLDIER'S LIFE – ACCIDENT

A 25th Infantry Division, Wheeler AAF, HI. Soldier was killed in a single vehicle accident on 27 March, 2006 at 0200 local in Oahu, HI. The 31-year-old SSG was driving a 1998 Ford Escort in heavy rain conditions when his vehicle departed the road to the right, struck a power pole head-on and overturned. The Soldier died at the scene. Speed and weather are factors in this accident. The NCO was wearing his seatbelt.

Including this accident, there were **118** Class A-C **POV** accidents in FY06 compared to **187** for the same time frame in FY05. These **118** accidents have resulted in **50** fatalities compared to **65** Soldier deaths for the same time frame in FY05.

Since details of this accident are limited, these Tactics, Techniques and Procedures target POV adverse weather accidents in general:

Driving too fast for conditions may lessen the driver's reaction time. Unexpected events may occur at anytime on the road. Learn more about excessive speed from the US Department of Transportation's [Think Fast](#) website.

Instill in Soldiers the importance of maintaining situational awareness while operating a vehicle under adverse weather conditions. Educate Soldiers on what to do if they lose control while [Driving in the Rain](#) .

Hydroplaning is the number one cause of accidents in rainy weather. Speed and under inflated tires are primary causes of hydroplaning; ensure your Soldiers have properly inflated tires on their vehicles. Check out the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's [guide on tire safety](#).

PRELIMINARY LOSS REPORT 06101

POV CLAIMS 1 SOLDIER'S LIFE -- ACCIDENT

A Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) Ft. Polk Soldier was killed in an automobile accident on 28 March, 2006 at 1232 local in Anacoco, Louisiana. The 45-year-old SFC was driving a Ford Crown Victoria when he lost control of the vehicle, crossed the center lane, struck a Ford F-150 truck head on, and rolled several times. Medical aid was called and the SFC was transported to a hospital where he later died. The Soldier was wearing a seatbelt and speed was reported as a factor.

Including this accident, there were **119** Class A-C **POV** accidents in FY06 compared to **190** for the same time frame in FY05. These **119** accidents have resulted in **51** fatalities compared to **67** Soldier deaths for the same time frame in FY05.

Consider these actions to help prevent similar POV accidents:

Brief personnel on the necessity to adhere to posted speed limits. Travel below the posted speed as traffic, road, and environmental conditions dictate.

Leaders advise Soldiers that the primary responsibility of the operator is to maintain vehicle control within the traveling lane. Ensure Soldiers that operate vehicles take the Army Accident Avoidance Course, see the [Registration Instructions](#).

Instill in Soldiers the importance of maintaining situational awareness while operating a vehicle, e.g. reducing speed in unfamiliar areas, taking extra time when clearing turns, and not becoming a distracted driver.

* Preliminary Loss Reports (PLR) are provided to leaders for awareness, trends, and TTPs. Our Army depends on you to disseminate PLRs to the lowest levels of your formation in order to help high risk troops understand the impact of decisions made on and off duty.

The **U.S. ARMY COMBAT READINESS CENTER** is interested in your comments; please [click here](#) to provide feedback on the Preliminary Loss Reports (PLR). [FAQ's](#)